

\* \* \* Headaches, Neuralgia, Nervous Twitchings, Irritability, Tired, Run-Down Feeling, Weariness, Lassitude, \* \* \* Loss of Memory \* \* \* Great Wonderful Nerve Tonic \* \* \* strengthening and invigorating \* \* \* when \* \* \* Run-down, Fagged-out, Nervous, Irritable \* \* \* take Parto-Glory, \* \* \* a genuine, powerful nerve tonic, that builds up from the bottom. \* \* \* Parto-Glory contains restoring energies for young men who started off with the idea that nothing could sap the energies of their youth, and who have, therefore, 'gone the pace of youthful error' too rapidly. Parto-Glory is a friend in need for men and women who have indulged too freely in the excesses \* \* \*," which statements were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On April 6, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9317. Adulteration of pies. U. S. \* \* \* v. One Case Containing 46 \* \* \* Pies. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 13477. I. S. No. 630-t-S. No. C-2353.)

On August 20, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel, and on or about August 30, 1920, an amendment thereto, for the seizure and condemnation of one case containing 46 pies, more or less, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Benton Harbor, Mich., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Case & Martin Co., Chicago, Ill., on or about August 28, 1920, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Michigan, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that a certain substance had been substituted in whole or in part for the article, that is to say, saccharin had been substituted for a certain other product, to wit, sugar; for the further reason that saccharin had been mixed therewith so as to injuriously affect its quality and strength and in a manner whereby the inferiority of said article was concealed; and for the further reason that the article contained an added poisonous and deleterious ingredient, namely, saccharin, which might render it injurious to health.

On March 7, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9318. Misbranding of Madame Dean Female Pills (Special). U. S. \* \* \* v. 8 Packages of Madame Dean Female Pills (Special). Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 13479. I. S. No. 3847-t. S. No. C-2292.)

On August 21, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 8 packages of Madame Dean Female Pills (Special), remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., on or about July 30, 1919, and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Box and wrapper) "Female Pills \* \* \* give relief in Female Disorders of the menstrual functions. \* \* \* for Painful, Irregular and Scanty Menstruation;" (booklet) "\* \* \* irregular, prolonged, or suppressed menstruation. \* \* \* Female Pills afford relief for

these ailments. \* \* \* a remedy intended solely for the relief of Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, scanty and irregular menstruation, and other derangements of the reproductive system, \* \* \* especially valuable in the functional changes \* \* \* of the menopause or change of life. \* \* \* act on the circulatory system of the uterus, thereby relieving painful, irregular and scanty menstruation, and assist in re-establishing or restoring, the menstrual or monthly periods. \* \* \* strengthen and build up the uterine function;" (circular) "\* \* \* a great relief against those general complaints the Female Sex is subject to; they help increase the vital quality of the blood; assist to bring nature into its proper channel, \* \* \* for irregular, painful, scanty or suppressed menstruations, \* \* \* should be taken \* \* \* to assist nature with \* \* \* disorders \* \* \* during the change of life period. \* \* \* Continue with the treatment until they give relief. \* \* \* great relief from Pains or Headache; \* \* \* for suppressed Menstruation, \* \* \* continue their use until relieved \* \* \* take \* \* \* until the menstrual flow commences again."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of quinine, aloes, ferrous sulphate, corn-starch, senecio flowers and herb, and ginger.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in violation of section 8 of the act, as amended, in that the above-quoted statements appearing on the label, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article, were false and fraudulent.

On February 14, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**9319. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. \* \* \* v. 74 Cans of \* \* \* Olive Oil \* \* \*. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 14007. I. S. No. 5232-t. S. No. E-2917.)

On December 9, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 74 cans of olive oil, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Pawtucket, R. I., consigned by the O. K. Olive Oil Co., New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped from New York City on or about August 23, 1920, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Rhode Island, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, (cans) "Olive Oil \* \* \* Net Contents One Pint."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statement on the labels, "Net Contents One Pint," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser into the belief that each of the cans contained one pint of olive oil, whereas it did not, being short in volume 3.72 per cent, and for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article, (cans) "\* \* \* for dyspepsia, \* \* \* gall stones, \* \* \* prevents appendicitis and relieves stomach troubles. \* \* \* unequalled for massage in cases of neurasthenia, rheumatism, and nervous troubles and acts as an ideal nerve tonic. \* \* \* against dandruff \* \* \* grows the hair," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.